SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1848.

MR. GALLATIN ON WAR EXPENSES. A new tract has just issued from the pen o the venerable Sage of the Jeffersonian Administration, who has happily survived all his compeersunless Mr. Adams, yet several years his junior, be considered an exception-for the purpose, it would seem, of shedding the hallowed light of truth and wisdom on the great events which are now in the course of fulfilment. The subject of his present Address is one which, at this moment particularly, engages the attention of all branches of the General Government, and must soon force itself upon that of the whole People whose persons and property are to be taxed to support the President and his followers in their ambitious projects of War and Conquest. One might suppose, indeed, that the Address had been prepared within a week, were it not seen that it was written nearly two months ago. and that the discernment of Mr. GALLATIN has but

anticipated the existing state of things. In the Daily edition of this paper we have been able with great exertion to publish this important tract entire. Regretting deeply not to be able, from want of space, to do so in our thrice-a-week and weekly issues, we are consoled in part by the consideration that being a purely financial treatise, its particulars would not so much interest our readers generally as would the same amount of miscellaneous matter. The main object of the Address is to inculcate the necessity of providing for the expenses of the war in a way more to be relied upon than a mere issue of Treasury Notes, which could be made available only to a limited amount.

There is a portion of this Address, however, which takes a graver than merely financial view of the Mexican war, which is so full of instruction and of prophetic warning, that, for the purpose of drawing the attention of the reader more directly to it, we separate it from the rest of the tract, and here repeat it

"In a defensive war the people would cheerfully bear every species of taxation, and Government · It is quite otherwise in a war of invasion and con-· quest. The Administration say that their object is to conquer peace: that is to say, a peace which · will give, according to the common vague form, "indemnity for the past and security for the future.' It is not intended here to inquire what right the United States have to ask any indemnity from Mexico. Justice is out of the question; we have to deal only with expediency. But to say that we must have security or guaranty for the future is really too ridiculous. No one can suppose that Mexico will ever invade the United States. But the Mexicans may think that they want some security against a Government which dismembers and threatens subjugation.

"Whatever species of peace may be contem-plated, it is necessary, in the first place, to find a Government with whom to treat; and that, in a · country entirely conquered or occupied, is impos-In order to make a real treaty of peace, that Government must be a free agent; and no . such one can be formed, if we extend our occupa-'tion over the whole or the greater part of the 'country. That free agency is the only guaranty that the United States want for a solid and real · peace. A treaty made under duresse would be but the phantom of peace.

"But the Administration, in order to attain the

· object they have in view, ask for more men and · money. It must be admitted that the army which, under General Scott, after a series of extraordina-'ry victories, penetrated into the heart of the Mexican dominions, and took possession of their me ' tropolis, was apparently incompetent for such a · bold enterprise; and that, with a greater force, the · success would have been more certain; and attended with a less lamentable loss of men. But it is nevertheless true that an army of less than ten lax as being thousand effective men did perform that wonderful work, defeated forces three times as numerous
ful work, defeated forces three times as numerous
the sthemselves defended by fortresses and strong
the sthemselves defended by fortresses and strong
the state of the strong str " as themselves, defended by fortresses and strong opositions, and annihilated or dispersed all the troops of the enemy; and now, that our effective force · from Vera Cruz to Mexico has been more than doubled, and that, with the exception of some mis-· erable guerrillas, there is no enemy to encounter, the number of troops authorized by law is de-· clared to be insufficient; and fifty thousand regu-· lars, with a reserve of twenty thousand volunteers. · are said to be necessary, in order to occupy that which has been conquered, and to extend that oc-· cupation over a greater extent of territory. The only avowed object is to conquer peace; but would not this course inevitably lead to that subjuga-. tion and annexation for which the war party is

so anxious? . This magnificent plan, whether effected by the ' annihilation of the native population or by enslaving it, will promote their welfare, and is also called 'a pacification. "Ubi solitudinem (seu servitutem) 'faciunt, pacem appellant." But if this extravagant ' project, suggested by the most unbounded ambitio should be carried into effect, I will not simply say that it would inflict a mortal wound on our institutions: I assert that it would break down our lowing is a synopsis of her commercial advices: · own Union into separate communities, and de-

only effect would be to perpetuate a large standing army; to increase indefinitely the executive patronage, and to appoint greedy proconsuls over the several Mexican Departments which might

The Governor of the State of Louisiana (says the Cincinnati Gazette) is evidently a prominent member of the progressive brotherhood who justify the vigorous prosecution of wrong, under the plea of "manifest destiny." He says that the origin of the war was the incapacity of the Mexican Government to assert the dignity of human nature, and that therefore "her renovation is fated to be brought about by seed sown by the hand of Then he gives utterance to the following official statement of the resistless " progressions

of continental acquisition:" "The highly favored auspices under which the elements of civil and religious liberty were introduced into North America have been stimulated into restless and resistless acting overshadowing forms of civilization, whose march is constantly onward, and whose capability of expansion is not to be limited to the confines of a continent. Before its bewildering light the aborigines of a continent. Before its bewildering light the aborigines of the country recled and melted away; and before it every inferior phase of civilization which it encounters must be trodden down, or raised up to its own level; and can Mexico stand still in her imbecility, and ignorance, and demoralization, and hope to remain an obstruction to the principles of the age, which in every direction are widening the dominion of religious and political freedom?"

The "elements of civil and religious liberty are therefore a "bewildering light," causing the

OPINION OF HONEST MEN AT HOME.

The following extract from a business-letter, received by the Publishers of this paper from a respectable gentleman in the interior of Georgia, is a cial-and, as to directness and straightforwardness office-and especially from the South and West- confirms our impressions of the sufficient foundation the direction in which the current of public opinion Mexico in the nature of an overture for peace : is certainly setting:

" \_\_\_\_, GEORGIA, JAN. 27, 1848. "I am anxious to see whether Congress will continue to obey implicitly the mandates of the President in furnishing men and money to carry on a war commenced in iniquity—for party pur-poses—without being informed what the President has done or desires to do; especially as he, the President, tells the war-making power, when they desire to know something about the manner in which the war has been conducted, and for what purpose they are longer to exercise this important power in giving him what he desires to carry it you are violating the constitution: do as I bid you, and ask no questions.' Congress may, if they choose, tamely submit to the behests of our are perfectly satiated with blood. The cries of whole extent of the country. And the question is now asked, what does the President want Mexico to do? Why does he wish to force her to sell to us a portion of her territory? And the proposition to establish and maintain a Government in Mexico to make a treaty with-in other words, to treat with ourselves-is viewed by the reflecting portion of the community as an attempt to commit an outrage almost without parallel on a weak neighbor. Besides, it must be apparent to every one, that it would be much easier and less expensive to take a line and hold it than to maintain in power this new-fashioned republican Government which the President proposes to establish. I am glad to see this proposition beginning to be denounced in various quarters. The President seems might call forth all the resources of the country. to think Washington good authority; at least when it suits him. He might have profited by consulting his Farewell Address before penning that abominable proposition."

The SUPREME COURT ROOM was, as we had anticipated, crowded almost to suffocation vesterday, to see and hear Mr. CLAY, who appeared before the Court as one of the counsel in the case of William Houston and others vs. City Bank of New Orleans.

Very many were unable to get into the room. Those who did were rewarded for the crush they had to undergo to get there.

The Hon. Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, has, as our readers are aware, resigned his seat as a Senator of the United States from the State of Georgia. This resignation was not made until after the Legislature of the State (Whig) had ended its session. We now learn that Governor Towns has appointed HERSCHELL B. THOMPSON (Admin.) to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Colquitt's resignation.

What gives point to the following good-humored paragraph is the way in which the subject of it reorted upon his adversaries in the House of Representatives on the same day that it appeared in the paper from which we copy it:

FROM THE PHILADELPRIA "SUN" OF MONDAY MORNING. MAN OVERBOARD.—Our humorous friend DAVY WILNOT seems to have received but shabby treatment at the hands of they wished him to. His latest proposition, to raise \$5,000,000 annually by direct taxation, for the purpose of the war, has not only been voted down in the House, 143 to 44, but the Washington Union comes down upon the unfortunate mover in the most dreadful manner—repudiates his proposal for a direct to the Administration.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION IN PENNSYLVANIA. At a meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature of the State of PENNSYLVANIA, held in the capitol of that State (at Harrisburg) on Wednes-day evening, JAMES BUCHANAN (now Secretary of State of the United States) was nominated as their preferred candidate for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the National Convention of that party. The "Democratic Union" of Harrisburg says that "the meeting was attended by nearly all the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the proceedings were characterized by the utmost enthusiasm-all uniting in the sentiment that now was the time to press the claims of Pennsylvania to the Presidential office on the Democracy of the Union.'

## A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The auxiliary steamer Sarah Sands arrived at New York yesterday. She sailed from Liverpool on the 22d ult., and brings seven days later intelligence, her dates from London being to the 21st anuary, and from Liverpool to the 22d. The fol-

\* stroy our nationality.

"For the object avowed by the Administration there is not the slightest necessity to increase the number of troops now authorized by law. The stroy our quotations are 2s. per 480 lbs., and 1s. per law. Samuel Yarlborough Wayne Whitecotton The following resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Whigs of the General Astronauthorized by law. The LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, JAN. 20 .- Wheat has been in good to-day. Our quotations are 2s. per 480 lbs., and 1s. per quarter cheaper than this day week. The following are the

quotations:
U. S. Flour 27s. a 28s. per barrel; corn meal, per 196 lbs., 14s. a 14s. 6d.; Indian corn, per qr. of 480 lbs., 30s. a 33s.; wheat 7s. 9d. a 8s. 9d. LIVERPOOL, FRIDAT, JAN. 21 .- There is a little firmer

feeling to day in breadstuffs, and the decline seems to be check-ed. Corn has advanced is per quarter, and corn meal 6d. COTTON MARKET, LIVERPOOL, JAN. 21 .- In the earlier COTTON MARKET, LIVERPOOL, JAN. 21.—In the earlier part of the week the demand for American was general and good, and the sales to Tuesday evening were 16,000 bales at full prices. Since that day the demand has increased, and holders having shown an increased disposition to sell, prices have declined, and the market closed heavily. Committee's quotations are: fair bowed 43d, Mobile 43d, and Orleans 43d. Provisions dull, and prices drooping.

London, Jan. 19.—English wheat settled steady at the decline noted on Monday. No change in description and processing the sales are sales are sales and processing the sales are sales and processing the sales are sales are sales are sales and processing the sales are sales and processing the sales are sales and processing the sales are sales are sales are sales are sales are sales and processing the sales are sales are

decline noted on Monday. No change in flour, and more in-quiry for Indian corn ; prices offered from 1 to 2s. per quarter

A CANDID CONFESSION OF RASCALITY. -That it is to the A CANBIB CONFESSION of the American people to prolong the present war interest of the American people to prolong the present war interest of the doubt, after reading the following degrading admits of little doubt, after reading the following degrading confession, which we find in a letter dated "Albuquerque, New Mexico," published in the Newburyport Herald. The writer is one of that numerous class of traders who follow our army with the patriotic intention of ministering to the wants of the

"Our stock was not intended for the Mexican market, but "Our stock was not intended for the Mexican market, but for the troops, and consisted of a little of every thing, chiefly ready-made clothing, groceries and liquors, such as brandy, gin, whickey, &c. These last articles sound harsh to you, I suppose; but when you consider that whiskey, which in St. Louis costs 19 cents per gallon, is worth here six dollars for are therefore a "bewildering light," causing the aborigines to reel and melt away, whose expansion is not to be limited to the confines of a continent, and before which every inferior phase of civilization is to be trodden down!

Dt. Isaac Hamberlin, of Mississippi, a few days ago died from the effects of injuries received in a conflict with a bear. LATEST OF THE SUPPOSED TREATY.

The following information, from a source which we have more than once found to be all but offifair sample of numerous letters received at this of statement, more than officially accurate—fully expressing substantially the same sentiments. Not of the late reports of communications between Mr. written nor intended for publication, we yet feel TRIST and the Mexican authorities, the result of free to use it, as showing to our friends generally which is probably to be some proposition from

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER. " WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 6, 1848.

"There is nothing so absurd as the reiterated assertions by the frantic Opposition leaders that there is no treaty with Mexico, and no disposition on the part of the Adminstration to sign one. These assertions are simply untrue, and those who make them simply know nothing about them. That there is no formal treaty every one knows, because, there be ing no one in Mexico capable of treating, no such formal treaty could have been made. But to say, because this or that man has received "a letter stating that there is no treaty," therefore no treaty does exist, is a manifest absurdity. It is equal to the Irishman, who, to invalidate the testimony of on, 'You are interfering with my prerogative; person who had seen him commit an assault and battery, brought three witnesses who testified that they had not seen it.

"Any one who is not merely a reporter of other people's they choose, tamely submit to the behests of our opinions or the mere mouth-piece of a party, would, from republican Dictator, and pass laws to furnish him the testimony already before the public, come to the concluwith all the men and money he has ordered or sion that some negotiation must have been carried on by Mr may require. But legislative enactments will not Trist since his recall from Mexico, or he would not have make men volunteer nor bring gold from the mine; dared to remain; and that, moreover, if no negotiations were and (mark the prediction!) the day is near at going on, he would have had no object whatever to remain hand when the people will refuse to serve the President in this wicked war, and money will be almost as difficult to obtain as men. I do not believe a regiment of regulars could be obtained in ultimatum at Tacubaya? Could they, after that ultimatum, this State under any circumstances. The people expect to treat on any other terms? Or could the Mexican Government, informed of that ultimatum, venture on aught widows and orphans are heard throughout the else than accepting, if not the identical terms, at least some thing that should be equivalent to them?

"That the Administration does not, at this juncture, like the treaty which Mr. Trist has concluded, is easily conceived; but it does not follow, therefore, that Mr. Polk will reject it without asking the advice and consent of the Senate. And if that advice and consent be at once asked, I have no hesitation in saying that it would be given affirmatively. I have said, from the commencement, that no treaty stipulating money to be paid and land to be ceded or received, can be carried into execution without consulting the House of Re presentatives; but for the mere ratification of the treaty this is not necessary, and the action of the House might only be called for months after the ratification of the treaty by the Senate. And that the House, under these circum would not dare to disapprove of the treaty, or to oppose the carrying of it into effect, is plain to a child. That co-ordinate branch of the Government would never venture to assume the responsibility of a renewed and protracted war, and would sooner make any reasonable appropriation than become an swerable for the renewal of hostilities."

On the 29th ultimo, Gov. MATTHEWS, of MISsissippi, sent to the Legislature a message ably and fearlessly advocating the payment of the Planters' Bank bonds, and recommending that immediate action be taken with a view to that object.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE. The Whig members of the Tennessee Legisla-ture and other Whig citizens held a meeting at Nashville on the 27th ultimo, and appointed JOHN NETH-ERLAND and CHRISTOPHER H. WILLIAMS Presiden tial Electors for the State at large for President and Vice President of the United States. The meeting resolved that it is expedient that delegates should be appointed to represent the State of Tennessee in any Whig National Convention which may be held for the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency; suggested that there is no necessity for a State Convention in Tennessee; and recommended a proper mode for the appointment of electoral candidates in the several districts, and also for the appointment of delegates to the National Con-

Anson Jones, who was President of Texas during the eventful period when annexation was agitated and accomplished, is publishing a series of letters in the Galveston Civilian, in explanation of his agency and that of the Texas authorities in general in that matter. Like General Houston, he prides state of feeling in this country which precipitated which might have been delayed for years. nevertheless, utterly denies any intrigue with foreign Powers, inconsistent with the independence and dignity of the Texas Government, injurious to any interests of the United States, or really adverse to ultimate annexation.

DEATHS AT PEROTE. The following is a list of deaths in the Army Hospital at Perote, in Mexico, for two months, from 31st of October to 31st of December last: . William Martin Christian Barthon

and arminey	A	Officialist The friend
Lucius Bryant	Alexander Grady	D. Miller
James Duncan	George Reniger	D. Chatman
Edward Jones	Jacob Dewey	William Childers
Edward Carper	John Snedly	Green Corder
Andrew Harman	James Spaier	William F. Hutton
James White	Jacob Jennings	William Shran
James McDonald	John A. Smart	Robert Mercan
James McGuire	Jacob Baner	Puruel Herron
Wm. E. Hopkins	John Lindsey	John Dedman
James McConkey	D. W. Miller	Levi Keeler
Augustus Harlon	R. M. Pratt	William Riker
Henry Stodherd	William H. Cobb	Samuel F. Main
Henry H: Dunne	William Patterson	Lewis Stiles
Jefferson Almond	William Chuston	William Balner
Robert M. Jones	Danford Avery	Nathaniel Smith
A. Andorff	Wesley Richards	Frederick Satincre
John W. Hames	J. B. Murray	James Hamilton
William Kurtz	Robert Mathews	E. W. Richardson
R. B. Ennis	Thomas Hansell	Mitchell Sloam
Joseph Rudersell	J. J. Stevens	J. B. Warrick
Joseph Haige	F. Turner	Henry Moro
Moses Connor	Levi J. Bruss	Samuel Yarlborough
Isaac Westons	Thomas O'Neil	Wayne Whitecotton

ed at a meeting of the Whigs of the General Assembly of Maryland, on the night of the 1st instant:

"Resolved by the Whigs of the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, That, in view of the Congressional life of Hon. James A. Pearce, and particularly in the soundness of the views expressed by him in his speech on the Ten Regiment bill, we feel gratified at the opportunity offered of expressing our entire confidence in his political principles, by unanimously re-electing him to a seat in the United States Senate."

## MANUFACTURES DEPRESSED.

PROM THE PALL RIVER MONITOR OF SATURDAY. Tunn Our.—The wages of the operatives in most of the mills in this place were reduced early in the present week. On hearing this fact most of the weavers left. During the afternoon of Tuesday the streets were filled with weavers and others who had quit work. Some have returned to work,

and some refuse to return; and so matters stand.

We believe it a hard case on both sides. Under the exist. ing pressure in the manufacturing business it would be diffi cuit, if not impossible, without great sacrifice, for the owners to continue their business and run their mills at the prices they have been paying for work.

PROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL OF SATURDAY. learn that the greater part of the mills at Fall River have been stopped, owing to a disagreement between the owners and the help upon the subject of wages.

PROM THE PROVIDENCE TRANSCRIPT.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL OF MONDAY. We learn that the manufacturers on the Wonasquatucket river have notified their help of a reduction of ten per cent. on their wages—a measure which has been rendered necessary by the depression of the manufacturing business. The mills on Fall river are still stopped; the owners, we presume, in the present condition of things, would prefer that they should not be started, even at a reduction. At present prices there is no present in the business.

At present prices there is no present to the business.

At present prices there is no present to the business.

As to the last four years, we are able to state how much on the present condition of things, would prefer that they should not be started, even at a reduction. At present prices there is no present to the business.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. COMMERCE OF NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Next to New York Boston is and long has been the largest part of foreign commerce on the Atlantic coast. The time was when it exceeded New York in this respect, as well as in population and wealth. It will be interesting to note the progress of commerce in the two cities, both absolutely and relatively. This will be seen by the following tables, which we have compiled from authentic sources :

Foreign Commerce of New York.

Calendar year.	Eoreign arrivals.	Tons.	Foreign im- ports.	Exports.	
1821	912	171,963	\$26,020,012	\$12,124,644	
1822	1172	226,790	33,912,453	15,405,696	
1823	1217	226,789	30,601,455	21,089,692	
1824	1364	252,769	37,785,147	22,309,369	
1825	1436	280,179	50,024,973	34,032,279	
1826	1389	274,997	34,728,664	19,437,225	
1827	1414	292,872	41,441,832	24,614,037	
1828	1277	39,117,016	22,135,480		
1829	1310	281,512	34,972,493	17,609,604	
1830	1489	314,715	38,656,064	17,666,629	
1831	1634	337,009	57,291,727	26,142,719	
1832	1808	401,718	50,995,924	22,792,593	
1833	1926	430,918	56,527,976	24,723,901	
1834	1932	444,904	72,224,390	22, 196, 065	
1835	2044	464,464	89,304,108	29,035,753	
1836	2285	556,730	118,886,194	27,455,220	
1837	2071	539,372	68,374,558	23,534,618	
1838	1790	468,890	77,214,729	22, 182, 243	
1839	2459	565,335	97,078,687	36,662,220	
1840	1953	527,594	56,845,924	30, 186, 479	
1841	2118	549,025	75,268,015	30,731,516	
1842	1962	555,315	52,415,555	-23,090,190	
1843	1832	491,494	50,036,667	23,440,322	
1844	2208	593,373	75,749,220	34,628,442	
1845	2044	621,350	69,332,399	32,891,669	
1846	2293	703,165	70,269,791	36,392,863	
1847	3147	*965,050	95,036,257	52,879,274	

Calendar year.	Foreign arrivals.	Tons.	Foreign imports.	Exports.
1830	642		\$8,348,613	\$5,180,178
1831	766		13,414,809	5,896,092
1832	1064	168,930	15,760,512	10,107,768
1833	1067	177,344	17,853,446	8,062,219
1834	1156	188,308	15,514,700	7,369,761
1835 ·	1302	200,628	18,613,800	7,952,348
1886	1451	233,531	25,898,955	8,475,313
1837	1591	233,043	15,027,837	7,836,271
1838	1313	208,891	13,463,465	7,036,878
1839	1552	227,422	18,409,186	8,003,536
1840	1628	257,143	14,123,308	8,404,314
1841	1790	286,812	18,908,242	9,392,252
1842	1738	270,711	16,027,450	7,226,084
1843	17L6	247,215	20,662,567	8,535,364
1844	2174	311,529	22,141,788	8,194,726
1845	2305	316,026	21,591,877	9,270,830
1846	2090	302,901	21,284,800	8,245,824
1847	2739	375,572	*46,110,761	*10,513,132

\*Last quarter partly estimated.

Looking at the tonnage arrived at the two ports, it will be seen that, in both cases, it has rapidly increased, and in about uniform ratio. In 1832 (the earliest date in which our tables permit us to make the comparison) the tonnage of Boston was about two-fifths that of New York, and it is about the same at present. The absolute increase is, of course, much in favor of New York. The excess of New York tonnage over Boston in 1832 was only 232,788 tons; whereas in 1847 it was 589,478. Gain of New York over Boston, in fifteen years, 356,690 tons-being very nearly equal to the whole present tonnage of Boston. We speak of tonnage arrived from foreign countries.

In respect to the value of imports, the fluctuations have been greater. During the last year (1847) the imports of Boston have taken a wonderful stride, being more than double those of any previous year except 1836. Of the whole amount (\$46,110,761) \$17,736,114 was imported in the British steamers, including \$12,017,131 in specie. These British steamers commenced running near the close of 1840. In that year the value of imports by them was only \$72,600; in 1841, \$769,700; in 1842, \$730,800; in 1843, \$9,300,600, ncluding \$6,650,000 in specie; in 1844, \$4,443,700; in 1845, \$4,026,300; in 1846, \$4,455,000; in 1847, seventeen millions and upwards, as stated above. Comparing these amounts with the total imports of the years mentioned, and then comparing the total imports of these years with those of the previous years, it will be seen nearly the whole of the im ports by the steamers is additional to what had before been imported. Much of it was and is on New York account, particularly in the matter of fine goods and specie. The imports the previous year, but were exceeded by those of 1839, and the movement, and claims that it was the adroitness still more by those of 1836; but not by those of any other quadruple those of 1822.

In regard to exports, the last year, so far as this port is oncerned, was most extraordinary, the value being almost fifty-three millions, or sixteen millions more than ever before, and more than double the annual average prior to 1839. Moreover, there has been a steady increase in the value of exports from this port for several years past. At Boston the increase has been comparatively slight, though a greater proportion than formerly consists of domestic articles. This is owing chiefly to the increase of manufactures, and the demand for them abroad. The opening of the Boston and Albany railroad has also had some effect, though we are inclined to think not much. In order to judge intelligently on this point we must look at the articles exported. Flour is that from which we should most naturally expect a large increase, especially last year, when the Hudson was closed with ice for an unusual period. The following tables will show the state of facts in regard to this article :

Imports of Flour at Boston.

From all |Of which From Al- By West- Total fm.

Calen- dar ye'r	From all sources.	Of which from New York city.	bany,	dec.	ern R		N. York State.
•	Barrels.	Barrels. Barrels.		Barrels.		Barrels.	
1834	429,960	198,625	43,	139	-	30	241,764
1835	408,469	167,685	41,712		-		215,397
1836	418,597	195,311	. 54,	506 -	-		249,817
1837	423,246	179,851	40,	655	-	220,50	
1838	374,704	201,092	25,	176	-		226,268
1839	461,667	153,450	.40,	091	-		193,541
1840	619,261	234,929	87,	928			322,857
1841	574,233	239,114	76,	725	-		315,839
1842	609,460	140,739	90,	248	87,85	53	318,840
1843	610,964	119,671	53,	781	111,59	15	285,049
1844	686,586	189,020	- 93;	263	151,79	11	434,000
1845	730, 138	170,501	103,	736	182,3	11	456,605
				263	231,43	36	500,235
1846	748, 123	151,537					
1846	748,123 1,020,497	165,455	67,	1713	CONT. SCOOL	-	744,530
1847		165,455 d Wheat a	67,	Flou at N	r arrived	Flo	C-2000000
1847	Flour arrive on canal	d Wheat a	67, rrived nal at	Flou at N	Y. from	Fle ted cot	ur expor- to foreign
Year.	Plour arrive on canal of tide.  Barrels.	d Wheat a on car tide.	67, rrived nal at	Flou at N all so	Y. from	Fle ted cot	our expor- to foreign intries.
Year.	Plour arrive on canal tide.  Barrels. 999,125	d Wheat a st on car tide.  Bush 681	67, rrived nal at	Plou at N all so	Y. from ources.	Fle ted cot	our expor- to foreign intries.
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Year. 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839	1,020,497 Flour arrive on canal tide.  Barrels. 999,125 928,116 913,056 1,079,001	165,455 d Wheat a on car tide.  Bush 681 824 575 551 582	67, rrived nal at els. ,351 ,855 ,113 ,589 ,752	Flou at N. all sc B. 1,1 1,1 9 1,1 9	r arrived Y. from ources. 34,613 33,554 04,488 83,871	Fle ted cot	Barrels. 145,565 89,045 53,639 78,250
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1847 Year. 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842	1,020,497 Flour arrive on canal tide.  Barrels. 999,125 928,116 913,056 1,079,001 992,603 1,833,959 1,647,492	165,455 d Wheat a on cast tide.  Bush 681 824 575 551 582 1,559 781 928	67, rrived nal at .,351 ,855 ,113 ,589 ,752 ,859 ,055	Flou at N all sc Ba 1,1 1,1 9 1,1 1,1 1,1 1,1 1,1 1,1 1,1 1	r arrived. Y. from ources. 54,613 33,554 04,488 83,871 80,567 63,313 54,700	Fle ted cot	bur expor- to foreign intries.  Barrels. 145,565 89,045 53,639 78,250 271,170 491,233 311,321
1847 Year. 1835 1836 1837 1838 1840 1841 1842 1843	1,020,497  Flour arrive on canal at tide.  Barrels. 999,125 928,13 938,16 913,056 1,079,001 992,603 1,833,959 1,647,492	165,455 d Wheat a on cast tide.  Bush 681 824 575 551 582 1,559 781 928 827	67, rrived nal at .351 .855 .113 .589 .752 .859 .055 .347 .346	Flou at N all sc Ba 1,1 1,1 9 1,8 1,1 1,4 1,6	r arrived. Y. from ources. 27. from ources. 27. from ources. 27. from 54,613 33,554 04,488 83,871 80,567 63,313 54,700 57,036	Fle ted cot	Barrels. 145,565 89,045 53,639 78,250 271,170 491,233 311,321 325,869
1847 Year. 1835 1836 1837 1838 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844	1,020,497 Flour arrive on canal stide.  Barrels. 999,125 928,116 913,056 1,079,001 992,603 1,833,959 1,647,492 1,577,555 2,073,708	165,455 d Wheat a on cast tide.  Bush 681 824 575 551 582 1,559 781 928 827 1,262	67, rrived nal at 351 .855 .113 .589 .752 .859 .055 .347 .346 .249	Flou at N all sc B <sub>0</sub> 1,1 1,1 9 1,1 1,1 1,4 1,6 1,6 1,6	r arrived. Y. from ources. 54,613 33,554 04,488 83,871 80,567 63,313 54,700 57,036 97,783	Fle ted cot	Barrels. 145,565 89,045 53,639 78,250 271,170 491,233 311,321 325,869 274,881
Year. 1835 1836 1837	1,020,497 Flour arrive on canal stide.  Barrels. 999,125 928,116 913,056 1,079,001 992,603 1,833,959 1,647,492 1,577,555 2,078,708 2,212,204	165,455 d Wheat a on cast tide.  Bush 681 824 575 551 582 1,559 781 928 827 1,262	67, rrived nal at 	Flou at N all sc B <sub>0</sub> 1,1 1,1 9 1,1 1,1 1,4 1,6 1,6 1,9	r arrived. Y. from ources. 54,613 33,554 04,488 83,871 890,567 63,313 54,700 57,036 97,783 61,234	Florited cot	Barrels. 145,565 89,045 53,639 78,250 271,170 491,233 311,321 325,869 274,881 347,279

From the first column of the first table it appears that, from 1840, the year next preceding the opening of the Western railroad, to 1846 inclusive, the quantity of flour brought into Boston from all sources increased but 128,862 barrels, which probably was not greater than the increase of consumption at home. A larger proportion of it, however, than formerly was brought from the State of New York. From other sources there was an actual decrease of some 50,000 barrels. The PAID OFF AND DISCUARCED.—By the stopping of the firm of Apdrew Robeson & Sons, extensive calico printers in Fall River, some four hundred hands have been thrown out of employ. Before closing up, however, every individual in the establishment was paid off promptly. It is said they pay for labor alone \$150,000 a year extraordinary activity of the flour market last year, in consequence of the demand for exportation, swelled the aggregate

As to the last four years, we are able to state how much o

the flour which came down the cana's to the Hudson reached this city, and how much of it went to Boston. Thus Year. Rec'd by canals at tide. Of which to N. Y. Do to Bosto 1844....2,212,204 bbls....1,499,512

..2,517,250 \*\* ....1,700,198 \*\*
..3,063,441 \*\* .....2,280,638 \*\* ....2,919,400 \*\* In order to exhibit the comparison in its full strength, we should include also the takent which comes down the canals to tide, and mone of which, or next to none, is carried to Boston. The amount so reaching tide in 1847 was 4, 143, 830 bushels; equal to 800,000 or 900,000 barrels flour. Most of this wheat was brought to New York city. Part of it was ground in this vicinity, and of the rest (including some doubtless from the South) 2,114,792 bushels were exported. The

this city during the last three years : Exported from this port in

Exported from this	port in		The protracted struggle which the Emir had carried on
Wheat, bushels. 304,654 Corn. 304,292 Rye. 44,059 Barley 45,747 Oats. none.	932,628	6,193,902 407,915 372,689 406,865	against the united armies of Morocco and France, had recently materially weakened his power and obliged him to confine his efforts to sudden attacks on the fientiers of Morocco, into which country he at times spread great alarm. The Emperor of Morocco at length raised an army of 38,000 men, which, aided by the French army, took the field against the chieflain.
698,752	4,070,879	9,495,563	The Emir, nothing daunted by a stratagem, as bards as in-

A most surprising increase. True, we must expect a fall-

has some Yankee notions about progress, some of which are given in the extract below. They are somewhat peculiar as appearing in an English ministerial journal. The writer, referring to the Mexican claim upon Texas, says:

"If I recollect aright, some fifty titles, spread over all parts of the earth, precede the Ya el Reu which the kings of Spain. has some Yankee notions about progress, some of

of the earth, precede the Yo el Rey which the kings of Spain, in marvellous bad writing, put to public instruments. Jerusalem, the Two Sicilies, Majorca, Minorca, Gibraltar, in short every place that Spain ever claimed, she still lays claim to. So is it with Mexico. Texas finally gone, they could not re-So is it with Mexico. Texas finally gone, they could not realize the idea. They have not the courage to fight or the magnanimity to yield. A handful of men, vexed at their obstinacy, have unwillingly overrun their country, and established themselves in their capital. Unwillingly, for they could not imagine how little resistance there really was to apprehend. Could the Mexican rulers have had strength of mind enough to submit to an unjust demand which they could not resist, they might still have possessed a rounded empire. But if, with Roman magnanimity, they say, 'fiat justitia, rust cælum,' why then let them fold their robes around them and die decently. 'Fiat justitia!' The words irresistibly call up a pun of the Mrs. Quickly class when used in a Mexican question.

question.

"I will not leave you to suppose that I have any peculiar a people who know what they mean, and are better for the general progress than those who do not know what they mean. They are, like the transition rocks of the geologists, the means of connecting civilized life with barbarism. They are, like the Irish laborers who pull down old houses, or the French laborers who pull down old houses, or the French laborers who pull down old despotisms, leaving a clear space for new architects and rulers to build thereons. If there be a Mexican nation, it is a nation of Indians and Mestizoes, who certainly have no peculiar affection for the descendants of Spanish deminators, and that may very well account for the little ish dominators; and that may very well account for the little resistance made to the invaders. And, after all, the progress of the mass of the people is the point we have to consider. Mexi-co was essentially Chinese, stationary; she could not well be worse off. It is not a Tartar dynasty come to conquer her and live at free cost; but a progressing people, who will set commerce free from many if not all of its shackles; who will establish printing presses, and provide school funds, and give a representative government; who will leave the priesthood free in the exercise of their religious offices, but who will 'civilize from the face of the airth' all their political power; who will work mines and establish factories, and make railways. will work mines and establish factories, and make railways, and extinguish banditti; a people whose rule will be welcomed by every dispassionate industrious man in Mexico, and whose departure would, after twelve months' trial, be mourned by all but priests and banditti.

Oh, that an American army, with a man like Scott, had landed in Buenos Ayres, instead of the coxcomb Whitelock with his misused redcoats! Had this been, French and Eng ish diplomatists would not now be at work trying to recor

the discrepancies of barbarian tribes.

"One possible dark side there is to this Mexican picture—
the revival of slavery in Mexico as in Texas; but I think that will scarcely be, because the Mexican Indian will work. As Irishmen (with due deference to Mr. John O'Connell) have decreased the value of negro slaves in the American States, so will Mexican Indians, and possibly Irishmen, decrease their value in Mexico. At all events, such a course will tend to free Northern America from the evil, and the non-slaveholding States will increase in number and in power, finally to put down the satan of slavery under their feet. There is no truth more certain than that the institution of slavery is suicial. There is a great work for the anti-slavers to achieve; a work that the world at a future time would thank them for, in the that the world at a future time would thank them for, in avoidance of a horrible butchery that sooner or later must take place in Brazil. That work is to educate and civilize the children of Brazilian slaves ere the time comes that new and old be at feud, and the revolution of white men ends in the unre-strained power of blacks."

## INTERESTING SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Developments of the Adulteration of Medicine.-From printed circular by the Trustees of the College of Pharmacy, New York, the following passages are cited in the last issue of the American Journal of Science and Arts:

Blue Pill is imported containing a per centage of me from ten down to seven and a half, mixed with blue clay and Prussian blue, to give the proper design and color. Two importations of this kind, from the manufactory of William Bailey, of Wolverhampton, have already been exposed; the first in 1845, and the other recently. Its composition, according to the analysis of our Professor Reid, is mercury, earthy clay, Prussian blue, used in coloring, sand, in combination with the clay, soluble saccharine matters, insoluble organic matters, and

Very large quantities of Rhubarb, much decayed, the bet-ter parts of which are dark colored, with scarcely any taste or smell, having probably been exhausted to make extracts, come from England, invoiced there from 1½ to 3 pence sterling per pound. It is intended and used for powdering, color being given to it by turmeric, &c.

The article called Oxide of Zinc on the English labels is

generally carbonate of zine, being imported, it is said, at a price which precludes the possibility of henest preparation.

All that is received under the name of Precipitated Sulphur, or "lac sulphur," as the merchants commonly term it, except when it is expressly ordered from an homorable manufacturer, contains from 80 to 95 per cent. of sulphate of lime.

Opium is often invoiced at one third the value of good qual-

ty, and is found upon examination not to be worth even that. The same may be said of Scammony. Most of the foreign extracts are not what they profess to be, and cannot be relied upon in the treatment of disease. The salts of Quinine, Morhine, and all the more costly chemicals, are greatly adulterated.

The agent of an English manufacturer of chemicals, extracts,

and many other preparations used in medicine, has said (and his remarks are in print) that it is a regular and systematic business, carried on by his principal and others in his line, to make articles for the American market of different qualities— one for the Atlantic cities, and another, very much inferior, "for the West;" meaning thereby our Western States. He gives us, for instance, the following quotations : " Con extract of colorynth, 9s. 6d.; do. for the West, 5s.;" the latter, as we are allowed to infer, containing no scammony, only the paorest sort of alees, and but little if any colorynth, or ract from it. Again we have, "Blue Pill, 3s. 9d.; for the

It is wonderful (remarks Silliman's Journal) that such un-

KILLED BY AN OX .- Mr. SAMUEL W. WHITTLESEY. Saybrook, (Conn.) was killed on Thursday, at Lyme Ferry, by an enraged ox. He had purchased a pair of young cattle, or an enraged ox. He had purchased a pair of young cattle, and was getting them on board of the ferry-boat at that place, to cross the river, when the animals turned, ran against him, and injured Mr. W. so badly that he survived but about three quarters of an hour: He was one of the oldest inhabitants of Saybrook, being between eighty and ninety years of age, and was greatly beloved and respected by all who knew him.

THE SURRENDER OF ABD-EL-KADER.

FROM THE BOSTON JOURNAL.

The capture of this brave but unfortunate chieftain, who has been truly styled the Arabian Wallace, is one of the most important events, in a political point of view, which has recently occurred. For a long series of years this heroic man, with a comparatively small number of faithful followers, bade defiance to the veterau armies of France, and greatly retarded the colonization of Africa by that country. In all his movements he has manifested a degree of military skill, united with a strategic talent, and an energy of movement, which at times has carried terror and destruction among the ranks of his opponents. He has only at length been captured by being hemmed in by an overwhelming force. We have prepared following statement shows the quantity of grain exported from the following connected narrative of the interesting events attendant upon his capture, principally from recent French papers.

gainst the united armies of Morocco and France, had recentmaterially weakened his power and obliged him to confine s efforts to sudden attacks on the fientiers of Morocco, into hich country he at times spread great alarm. The Emperor of Morocco at length raised an army of 38,000 men, which, aided by the French army, took the field against the chieflain. The Emir, nothing daunted by a stratagem, as hardy as ingenious, on the night of December 11, surprised the camp of the army of Morocco. The attack at first appeared to be attacked with complete success, but the overwhelming numbers A most surprising increase. True, we must expect a falling off the present year; but the above is sufficient to show that, even with the help of the Western raidroad, Boston can never seriously compete with New York in the article of breadstuffs. How can she, when every year she imports 200,000 barrels of flour from this very city and Albany by water? The freight of flour on her railroad is put hard down to cost, if not below it; yet more flour has gone from the Hudson by water to Boston, since her railroad was opened, than by the road itself; thus showing that, except when the Hudson is frozen, one route has no special preference over the other.

A "MANIFEST DESTINY" ENGLISHMAN.

The intention of Abd-el-Kader was to conduct his companions to the French side of the river, and then to retire towards the south, with such of his band as chose to follow. The commencement of the passage of the river was the signal The writer of a series of articles in the London Morning Chronicle, addressed to Col. Peyronnet Thompson, M. P., who has long been known as a general abuser of this country and its institutions, has some Yankee notions about progress, some of

> Lamoriciere, being informed of this movement, sent a portion of his army to take possession of the defile through which alone he could pass the mountains and gain the Desert. With this force the little party under Abd-el-Kader came in contact, but victory was hopeless, and, with overwhelming numbers both in his front and in his rear, he at length determined to

himself was once the scene of his most successful attack on the French army. Abd-el-Kader was immediately conducted "I will not leave you to suppose that I have any peculiar sympathy with the American invaders more than that they are a people who know what they mean, and are better for the general progress than those who do not know what they mean. They are, like the transition rocks of the geologists, the means of connecting civilized life with barbarism. They are, like the day after, with all his family, for Oran. He submitted the field labourer who will down add housen, or the French army. Abd-el-Kader was immediately conducted to the Duke d'Aumale, who ratified the terms given by the Gereal, and in his despatch to the French army. Abd-el-Kader was immediately conducted to the Duke d'Aumale, who ratified the terms given by the Gereal, and in his despatch to the Eventh and the Duke d'Aumale, who ratified the terms given by the Gereal, and in his despatch to the French army. Abd-el-Kader was immediately conducted to the Duke d'Aumale, who ratified the terms given by the Gereal, and in his despatch to the French Government earnestly recommended the King to sanction them. The Duke d'Aumale announced to the Eventh Government earnestly recommended the King to sanction them. The Duke d'Aumale announced to the Eventh and the Hamilton and the French Government earnestly recommended the King to sanction them. The Duke d'Aumale announced to the Eventh and the French Government earnestly recommended the King to sanction them.

present to the Duke d'Aumale, in token of submission to the rench nation.

Abd-el-Kader, during his last battles, had received several

slight wounds in different places, and some of his followers had been wounded more seriously. The surgeon of the steamer on which the Arabs were conveyed to France gave all necessary attention to their wounds, which was acknowledged by the Emir in a letter of which the following is a translation: "Praises to the single and only God! This writing, on

French surgeon. May God favor him by his goodness to the extent of his merits. You have acted with goodness towards my companions who are wounded. May God accord you his favor and recompense you. He is powerful in all things." Whilst awaiting the ultimate orders of the French Governnent, the Emir and his suite were assigned apartments in the hospital of Toulon, where he remained on the 6th of Janu-

ary. He yields to his fate with the resignation characteristic of a Mussulman, and keeps as retired as possible. At his request, and also without doubt as a measure of security, strict orders have been given that no person be admitted to the hospital without permission, and thirty grenadiers constantly per-

of his wives is a beautiful French woman, named Juliette, who carnestly entreated that she might not be separated from

the hero to whose fortunes she had united herself.

In personal appearance Abd-el-Kader is of the middle height.

The expression of his countenance is gentle, and by no means of a warlike character. His complexion is not so pure as that of the generality of Arabs of distinction. He is marked with small spots, which appear to have been caused by the small pox. In the middle of his forehead he is slightly tatooed. His beard is very black, but not very thick. His costume is of a simplicity that is, perhaps, not entirely free from affecta-tion. He has the appearance of being about forty years of age.

With regard to the final disposition of this renowned chief,
it is more than intimated that the French Government will

have no regard to the stipulations made at his surrender, al-though they were ratified by a prince of the blood, but will keep him a close prisoner in France, or send him to a fortress on the frontiers to undergo the melancholy fate of Toussaint. on the frontiers to undergo the melancholy fate of Toussaint. The French Government has announced to Abd-el-Kader that it cannot consent to his going to St. Jean d'Acre on any terms, and that with regard to Egypt, it must first see whether the Pacha will agree to receive him.

The political consequences involved in this capture are of the most interesting character. The entire suspension of hostilities in Africa now appears certain, and a reduction of the army is alleady spoken of. The French are an uneasy and

army is alfeady spoken of. The French are an uneasy and warlike nation, and the war in Africa has always been considered as a means of employing, at a distance fro sidered as a means of employing, at a distance from France, the most restless spirits of the nation, as well as to keep in operation a great 'military school. With the suspension of hostilities, these personages are left at liberty to plot and scheme to their hearts' content, and the consequence upon the Government will not unlikely be injurious. In this respect the surrender of Abd-el-Kader may prove a source of embarrassment to the Government, and we doubt not will be so regarded by Louis himself.

FROM BALTIMORE AND THE NORTH.

BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY 11-5 P. M. The effect of the late foreign news has been to unsettle our

market ; but, in the alsence of transactions to any considerable extent, prices of flour and grain remain the same as before the steamer's arrival. The regular Conard steamer is now due at Boston. Her news will be seven days later, and nany are holding off for this. A sale of 200 bbis, straight many are holding on for this. A sale of 200 bots, arranged brands Howard street flour was made to-day at \$5.62, which is the general sking price. City Mills held at \$5.87.

Grain is scarce. Sales of prime red wheat at 120 a 123 cents; white do. 123 a 130; white corn 50 a 51; yellow do.

51 a 52; oats 38 a 43; rye 75; cloverseed \$4.37; timothy do. 2.75 a 3, and flaxseed 1.35 per bushel.

do. 2.75 a 3, and flaxseed 1.35 per bushel.

Provisions very dull. Mess pork \$11.50; beef do. \$11.25; bacon sides 6½ a 6½; hams 7 a 11 cents; lard 7½ a 7½. Beef cattle \$2.75 per 100 lbs. gross average. Live hogs \$5.50 a \$5.87. Whiskey 24½ a 25½ cents. Groceries quiet. New Orleans molasses 27 cents; sugar do. 4½ a 5½ per lb. The tobacco merket is very quiet. Receipts small, and hardly any sales. Prices nominal, as last week.

Sales of common washed wool at 20 a 29 cents. Timothy hay \$16 a \$18 per ton. Plaster \$2.87 a \$3 per ton.
Sales at the Stock Board to-day were: \$4,000 U. S. 6's at 100\$; \$1,000 Treasury 6's 100\$; \$4,000 Maryland 6's at 86; \$1,200 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bonds 78½; shares do. 38½ bid. The tendency of stocks is upward.

The money market is easier.

My Telegraphic despatches from New York and Parlameter quiet. Prices exhibit no special change from those ruling before the steamer. Dealers are holding off for the next steamer now due.